

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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	205 Portuguese	205 Portuguese	205 Portuguese
205	01 p [p-aspirated] ⁷¹ (free)	(free)	53 e [e-backed] ⁶⁷
205	02 b	14 m [tag(-),transitional]	54 e-nasalized
205	03 t-dental [t-dental-palatalized] ⁰¹ ⁶⁰ [t-dental-aspirated] ⁷¹ (free)	15 m-labiodental ⁶⁵ (transitional)	55 epsilon ³³ [epsilon-backed] ⁶⁷
205	04 d-dental [d-dental-palatalized] ⁰¹ ⁶⁰	16 n [tag(-),transitional] [j-fricative-nasalized] (free)	56 a [ash-dot] ⁶⁹ [a-backed] ⁶⁷
205	05 k [k-prevelar] ⁶¹ [k-aspirated] ⁷¹ (free)	17 n-palatal ⁶⁵ [tag(-),transitional] [j-fricative-nasalized] (free)	57 ash-dot-nasalized
205	06 g [g-prevelar] ⁶¹	18 eng ⁶⁵ (transitional)	58 u [u-voiceless] ⁶⁸ (free)
205	07 f	19 l *[w] [l-labiovelarized] ⁰² ⁶⁶ (free)	59 u-nasalized
205	08 v [f-lax] ⁶²	20 l-palatal ³²	60 o
205	09 s	21 r-flap ³¹	61 o-nasalized
205	10 z-dental [s-dental-lax] ⁶²		62 o-open ³³
205	11 s-hacek ³⁰		63 i-over-short ⁷¹ (transitional)
205	12 z-hacek [s-hacek-lax] ⁶²	51 i [i-backed] ⁶⁷ [i-voiceless] ⁶⁸ (free)	64 e-over-short ⁷¹ (transitional)
205	13 x ³¹ [x-prevelar] ⁶³ (allo,free) [r-trill-uvular-voiceless] ⁶⁴	52 i-nasalized	65 u-over-short ⁷¹ (transitional)
205	\$a Brazilian Portuguese \$A Cariocan \$b Rio de Janeiro \$d Romance \$e Brazil \$f about 76 million speakers of all Portuguese dialects, 64 million in Brazil \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g Jim Lorentz (review) \$g John Crothers (editor)		
205	\$a Head, Brian Franklin \$b 1964 \$c A Comparison of the Segmental Phonology of Lisbon and Rio de Janeiro \$f University of Texas Dissertation \$g Austin, Texas \$q informants in Brazil, Portugal, and US; also includes review of literature		
205	\$a Camara, J. Mattoso Jr. \$b 1972 \$c The Portuguese Language \$C translated by Anthony J. Naro \$g Chicago: University of Chicago Press		
205	\$a STRESS \$A Stress falls on one of the last three syllables of a word, and is not predictable phonologically though penultimate stress predominates. See Camara 1972, p.23ff.		
205	\$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)(C)V(C)(C) \$A final CC: glide + sibilant; liquid + sibilant (not word-finally); see p.209ff and Camara 1972, p.48-50. \$A diphthongs are treated as glide preceding or following V		
205 01	\$A The palatalized allophones of the dental stops apparently are very close to affricates. See p.193.		
205 02	\$A [l-labiovelarized] is referred to by Head as "labialized" but is probably velarized as well.		
205 30	\$A "The occurrence of /s-hacek/...in phrase final position is considered a characteristic of the speech of Rio de Janeiro in contrast with other regions of Brazil where /s/...occurs in this position." (p.150)		

205 31 \$A /x/ corresponds orthographically and historically to the uvular (or apical) trill of Lisbon speech; frequently analyzed as "strong" or "geminant" "r." Also, word final /x/ becomes /r-flap/ before a vowel. (p.164) /x/ and /r-flap/ contrast only in intervocalic position. See p.48ff for data and different interpretations.

205 32 \$A /l-palatal/ is "often replaced by /yod/ or /l/, but these substitutions are not accepted by cultured speakers." (p.160)

205 33 \$A /epsilon/ and /o-open/ occur only stressed in Cariocan speech. (p.173ff, 178f)

205 34 \$A The glides are frequently analyzed as allophones of their homorganic vowels. See p.56-62.

205 60 \$A Dental stops are palatalized before a high front vowel.

205 61 \$A Velar stops become prevelar before front vowels.

205 62 \$A The voiced fricatives are sometimes devoiced before voiceless vowels, though this is uncommon in Cariocan speech. (p.153, 154, 155) These, like the basic voiced phones, are described as "lenis" in contrast with the phonemic voiceless fricatives.

205 63 \$A /x/ becomes prevelar before high front vowels, and "sometimes" before other front vowels. (p.162)

205 64 \$A [r-trill-uvular-voiceless] is "an individual variant" of /x/. (p.162)

205 65 \$A A homorganic nasal consonant may occur between a nasal vowel and a following consonant. Also, before pause nasal vowels and diphthongs ending in the [i] position may be closed by [n-palatal] and back or central nasal vowels and diphthongs may be closed by [eng]. See p.65-78, 183-190.

205 66 \$A Syllable final /l/ becomes [l-labiovelarized], [l-velarized], or [w], the last being the most common. Thus syllable final /l/ has almost disappeared as a phoneme distinct from /w/. (p.157ff)

205 67 \$A Non-back oral vowels are backed before syllable final /l/ or /w/. (p.169) No such variants are indicated for nasal vowels.

205 68 \$A /i/ and /u/ when unstressed may be devoiced, especially adjacent to voiceless consonants, and /u/ also phrase finally. Devoicing of /u/ is "very rare in Cariocan speech." (p.170, 181)

205 69 \$A /a/ becomes [ash-dot] when unstressed. (p.176)

205 70 \$A Glides are nasalized when they occur as second element of a nasal diphthong. (p.165, 167)

205 71 \$A A short epenthetic vowel [i-over-short], [e-over-short] or [u-over-short] is inserted between a stop or /f/ and a following consonant. For the voiceless stops this corresponds to the aspirated variants of Lisbon speech. After voiceless stops all three vowels occur in free variation, and simple aspiration, as in Lisbon speech, is also possible. After voiced stops, only the front epenthetic vowels are indicated. Syllable final /f/ is rare, and only [i-over-short] is indicated as occurring after it. See p.138-180. Camara (p.48) makes no phonetic distinction between the epenthetic vowels and the full vowels.